Forces (Yr 7)

	Working towards Mastery (W)	**Meeting Mastery (M)**	**Beyond Mastery (B)**
Forces	- If the overall, resultant force on an object is non-zero, its motion changes and it slows down, speeds up or changes direction.	Illustrate a journey with changing speed on a distance-time graph, and label changes in motion. - Describe how the speed of an object varies when measured by observers who are not moving, or moving relative to the object.	- Suggest how the motion of two objects moving at different speeds in the same direction would appear to the other. - Predict changes in an object's speed when the forces on it change.
Contact Forces	- When the resultant force on an object is zero, it is in equilibrium and does not move, or remains at constant speed in a straight line. - One effect of a force is to change an object's form, causing it to be stretched or compressed. In some materials, the change is proportional to the force applied.	- Explain whether an object in an unfamiliar situation is in equilibrium. - Describe factors which affect the size of frictional and drag forces. - Describe how materials behave as they are stretched or squashed. - Describe what happens to the length of a spring when the force on it changes.	- Evaluate how well sports or vehicle technology reduces frictional or drag forces. - Describe the effects of drag and other forces on falling or accelerating objects as they move. - Using force and extension data, compare the behaviour of different materials in deformation using the idea of proportionality.